# RECOMMENDS GOVERNMENT DEFRAY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

stant purpose of the Government in connection with the Reclamation Service ants will feel the exhaustion a genera has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the ultimate greatother words, to put upon the land per-manent home-makers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children.

There has been, of course, opposition to this work; opposition from some interested men who desire to exhaust the land for their own immediate profit without regard to the welfare of the next generation and opposition from honest and well-meaning men who did not fully understand the subject or who opposition is, I think, dying away, and our people are understanding that it would be utterly wrong to allow a few individuals to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit the resources which ought to be developed through use so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole.

### Prosecuting Land Frauds.

with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the Reclamation Service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the Middle West, has largely broken down when applied to the dryer regions of the Great Plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the Government without passing into the hands of the home-maker.

The present annual consumption of lumber is cer ainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself telt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in national forests; but these do not include the most valuable timber, lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish miore than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead for the nation. The effort of the Government to deal

the Department of Justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the their recommendations for changes in again. the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting

300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses, and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system,

eans that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse.

As the West settles the range bemes more and more over-grazeduch of it cannot be used to advange unless it is fenced, for fencing is
e only way by which to keep in check look far enough ahead, will often decomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is incompliable with the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is incompliable with the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is moornable with the presence of home patterns and the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is moornable with the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is moornable with the presence of home patterns and the pastures and leaving a waste beind so that their presence is moornable with the pastures and leaving a waste beind it to his advantage to take up the pasture of the pas

trol of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country.

# Would Help Settlers.

does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this ocean.

ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing duty on Canadian wood pulp. with it today means that our descendwaste which could be entirely stoppedthe waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is eas ily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely

The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States, and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and no capidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber in the past, and no capidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber in the past, and no capidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber in the past, and no capidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber in the past, and no capidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber in the past is the good resuits of such policy.

In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the right to keep the fee of coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but

while where the administration of the law has been defective it has been changed. But the laws themselves are defective. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in

### Wrong View of Forests.

Especial attention was called to the essary to repeat them. Every businessessing revention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range.

The recommendation of the Public Land Commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker; and that present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men.

All May See End of Forests. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of In some places it may be that the check it will, of course, mean inter-sources particularly those who have tracts of range adjacent to the home- ference with the ease and comfort of steads of actual settlers should be al-lotted to them severally or in common less cost than they ought to pay, at for the summer grazing of their stock. the expense of the future generations. Elsewhere it may be that a lease sys- Some of these persons actually demand experience of the past lew weeks, it tem would serve the purpose; the leases that the present forest reserves be to be temporary and subject to the rights thrown open to destruction, because, of settlement, and the amount charged forsooth, they think that thereby the being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the Government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive the tayor. The destruction of the payles

lent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the Department of the Interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership.

The Government should part with its title only to the actual homemaker, not to the profit-maker who does not care to make a home. Our

In the eastern United States the min eral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the West are rapidly following. It is obvious that these tuels should be be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as

### Panama Work Satisfactory.

The present limitations have bee purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal.

ceeding in a highly satisfactory manner In March last, John F. Stevens, chairgineer, resigned, and the commission was reorganized and constituted as folforps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer; Major D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. 8 Army; Major William L. Sibert, Corps of issioners. The change of authority and without causing a perceptible check to was increased to 879,527 cubic yards.

was increased to \$73,527 cubic yards.

There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June, owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel men over the question of wages. This trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties, and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and drodges exceeded all previous United States records. reaching 1,274,40; cubic yards. In September this record was ecilpsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards. In September this record was ecilpsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,207 cubic yards were from the canal prism and \$35,165 cubic yards were from accessory works.

These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August as to insure against any slip or sloughing off. Similar examination of the foundations of the locks and dams on the Pacific side are in progress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

Last winter bids were requested and enought to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the progress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

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Last winter bids were requested and every requested and and received for doing the work of canal received for doing the

# Currency Laws and the Tarrift

We need a greater elasticity in

We must recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure

Emergency currency must be issued under a heavy tax.

Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision

The principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed.

In my judgment the wise time

to deal with the matter is immediately after the Presidential elec-

The loss of life and limb is a subject of which the Government should take notice.

Congress should provide compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employes of navy yards and ar-

upon rock of such character that it will furnish a safe and stable foundation the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, locks will rest on rock for their entire length. The cross section of the dar

home-maker can not at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it rampy not be monopolized by a few men. The Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations; but they are so just and proper, so essential to our people. Surely, when these facts of its will be adopted.

Preserve Grazing Lands.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing and which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 200,000,000 cares, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses, and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much lack of system, means that the provide that the Government shall keep control de comparatively yards were from the canal prism and yards were from the canal prism and the congress will take the effects of it will be work, and that the effects of it will be comparatively yards were from accessory. These conditions, the effects of it will be comparatively yards were from the canal prism and the canal prism and yards were from accessory. These conditions, that the effects of it will be only in the every-day life of the proposed in the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in this matter with happy-golacy that the scale proposed in t

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources particularly those who have sources particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for dereaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the ing should be encouraged. The gov time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash whisky selling to t and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been with-

course unchanged.

## Autonomy for Alaska.

of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as posis evident that the advantages of such sible; it is impossible for the Congress an institution are still more far- to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legis lation. Road building and railway buildernor of Alaska should be given an ample appropriation wherewith to organize force to preserve the public peace. The coal land laws should be changed

all of which money has been withheld, and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especial on the rural routes. There are now 33,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people, who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise

they feed, and which flow through so pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman this actual settler and home-maker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

There should be no tariff on any lorest product grown in this country is now permitting the feed, and which flow through so mail' service, which the country ment.

The most flow of Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any lorest product grown in this country is ment to do everything possible to add the country distinct. It is desirable that the country ment to the finite proposition in the feed, and which flow through so mail' service, which, because of the ment to do everything possible to add the feed from the feed and the country distinct. The mail town and the country distinct. It is desirable that the country ment to do everything possible to add the feed from the feed

Hawaii Needs Ships.

The unfortunate failure of the shipoing bill at the last session of the last Congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the ainland. Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws hould be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawati suffering as it is now suffering.

I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl Harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and of sultably fortifying the island.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

I again recommend that the rights of be conferred upon the people f Porto Rico.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry. If this cannot now be done, at least additional appropriations should be given the of lines of work. Interior Department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fraudulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts, for studying methods for minimizing the try; in short, to aid in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

exposition in which other States are permanent organization, ample time have moved rapidly in our his must be given for preparation.

> city boards of health should be supple- to an American future on the sea mented by a constantly increasing in-terest on the part of the National Govhas provided for a hygienic laboratory. the ocean mail act of 1891. to the public health connected with the various departments. This whole branch of the Government should be strengthened and aided in every way.
>
> 1 call attention to two Government commissions which I have appointed and which have aiready done excellent work. The first of these has to do with the organization of the scientific work of the Government, which has grown up wholly without plan and is in consequence so unwisely distributed among the Executive departments that much of its effect is lost for the lack of proper coordination. This commission's chief object is to introduce a planned and orderly development and operation in the place of the ill-assorted and often ineffective grouping and methods of work which have prevalled. This cannot be done without legislation, nor would it be feasible to deal in detail with so complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the President be given authority to concentrate related lines of work and reduce duplication by Executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines of work.

### Work of Keep Commission.

The second committee, that on Departgate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the Government on the most onomical and effective basis in the office Department. accidents and dangers in the indus- light of the best modern business prac- ended June 30, 1907, that department estice. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated pracices and bureaucratic ways have been Mould Preserve the Hermitage.

I strongly recommend to the Congress of provide funds for keeping up the polished or will be put into effect in the plant of the cost of transporting the polished or will be put into effect in the change polished.

to provide funds for keeping up the Hafrinitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Associatio; for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gallant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

The work of the main committee and its everal assistant committees has committees and the United States change postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having a most of the great body of officers at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States are postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having and employee engaged in Government of the United States, having or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States are postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States are change postoffices and the United States are change postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having and instance and a monopoly of carrying the work. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inwork. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inoffice there has been a careful self-inoffice there has been a careful self-inoffice there has been a careful self-inof over \$2,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit, I believe, should be devoted to strengthen any defects before they could be made they are the part of the great body of officers.

The work of the part of the great body of officers are which the United States and relations or delivered. In other change postoffices at wh

of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the Thirteenth Census. The establishment of the permanent Census Bureau affords the opportunity for a better centure than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the special message on those subjects.

Would Have Government Supply Campaign Funds

Under our form of Government | said to cause an annual loss of about voting is not merely a right, but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty, if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to Presidential or National campaigns and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed. the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. that our qualis and sparrows consume Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own

There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiar-ize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its

adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate ex-penses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery which requires a large e-penditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no positing their money in savings I reiterate my recommendations of party receiving campaign funds banks. Viewed, however, from the last year as regards Alaska. Some form from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

## Favors National Art Gallery.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the Capital City of this country. This is important, not merely to the artistic but to the material welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian Institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient col-lections of objects of art by the

and are genrally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted gal-

Government, and what collections have been acquired are scattered

Praises Biological Survey.

cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the leaf-eating caterpillars that destroy our shade and fruit trees; new principle, but permits the a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly Not only there is not now, but there beneficial, spending their lives in catch- never has been any other nation

west, resulting during the part year in an estimated saving of calle sheep valued at upward of a million dollars.

It has ireagurated a system of inspection at he principal ports of entity means of that and the and practic coasts was a serious being and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose an certain birds which are as much to be dreaded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house of the first own of the army. He has co-operated with local officials in every; State in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several States, has rendered important service in enforcing the Federal in wreeting the store of the distribution of an single year. The Biological Survey has explored the fauras and floras of America with reference to the distribution of and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the country many times the cost of maintaining the survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to compress that this bureau, and which, particular crops. The results of the country many times the cost of maintaining the survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to compress that this bureau, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commence.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our commence with the kingle and provided they are save to work seriously to make our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our commerce.

The time has come, in my judg

nust be given for preparation.

There is a constantly growing interest and lesser islands in the Pacific. We in this country in the question of the are steadily prosecuting the great work public health. At last the public mind of uniting at the 1sthmus the waters of is awake to the fact that many diseases. the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a notably tuberculosis, are national greater extent than seemed probable scourges. The work of the State and even a dozen years ago, we may look As the first step in that direction, ernment. The Congress has already and the step most feasible at the presprovided a bureau of public health and ent fime, I recommend the extension of There are other valuable laws relating has stood for some years free from sucto the public health connected with the cessful criticism of its principle and pur-

The only serious question is whether timates that the postage collected on the articles exchanged with countries other than Canada and Mexico change postoffices and the United States

Government

We now pay under the act of 1891 34 a statute mile outward to 20-knot American mail steamships, built according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed are confined exclusively to that speed are confined exclusively to that speed are confined exclusively to trans-Atlantic trade with New York. To steamships of 16 knots or over only 22 a mile can be paid, and it is steamships of this speed and type which are needed to meet the requirements of mail service to South America, Asia (including the Philippines) and Australia. I strongly recommend therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not of exceed \$4 a mile for the state of the

## Never in Danger of Militarism.

ing grasshoppers, mice, and other pests the world so wholly free from the evils that preys upon the products of hus- of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, no It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rais, nice, rabbits, gopbers, prairie dogs, and ground squirreis—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes of the stock ranges of the West, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of cattle and sheep valued at upward of a million dollars. It has conducted field experiments for even China, which for so long a period

20,000 Killed Every Year.

The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not